

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 23**[P-23-02] Diagnostic Distribution of Antidepressant Users: Findings from the REAP-AD3 Study**

*Huang-Li Lin¹, Yueh-Pin Lin², Tian-Mei Si³, Roy Abraham Kalliyalil⁴, Andi J Tanra⁵, Amir Hossein Jalali Nadoushan⁶, Toshiya Inada⁷, Seon-Cheol Park^{8,9}, Kok Yoon Chee¹⁰, Afzal Javed¹¹, Kang Sim¹², Kuan-Lun Huang¹³, Pornjira Pariwatcharakul¹⁴, Norman Sartorius¹⁵, Mian-Yoon Chong¹⁶, Naotaka Shinfuku¹⁷, Takahiro A. Kato¹⁸, *Shih-Ku Lin^{1,2} (1. Department of Psychiatry, Linkou Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taoyuan, Taiwan (Taiwan), 2. Taipei City Hospital and Psychiatric Center, Taipei, Taiwan (Taiwan), 3. Institute of Mental Health, Peking University, Beijing, China (China), 4. Pushpagiri Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Thiruvalla, Kerala, India (India), 5. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University, Makassar 90245, Indonesia (Indonesia), 6. Psychiatry Department, Mental Health Research Center, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran (Iran), 7. Department of Psychiatry, Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine, Aichi, Nagoya, Japan (Japan), 8. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 9. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University Guri Hospital, Guri, Republic of Korea (Korea), 10. Department of Psychiatry & Mental Health, Tunku Abdul Rahman Institute of Neurosciences, Kuala Lumpur Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (Malaysia), 11. Pakistan Psychiatric Research Centre, Fountain House, Lahore, Pakistan (Pakistan), 12. Institute of Mental Health, Buangkok Green Medical Park, Singapore (Singapore), 13. Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Nantou, Taiwan (Taiwan), 14. Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand (Thailand), 15. Association for the Improvement of Mental Health Programs, Geneva, Switzerland (Switzerland), 16. Regency Specialist Hospital, Johor, Malaysia (Malaysia), 17. School of Human Sciences, Seinan Gakuin University, Fukuoka, Japan (Japan), 18. Department of Neuropsychiatry, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan (Japan))

キーワード : Antidepressants use、 diagnostic distribution、 training background

Background: Antidepressants are a category of psychotropic medications primarily indicated for major depression and anxiety-related disorders. In this study, we report the diagnostic distribution of patients receiving antidepressant treatment from the third survey of "The Research on East Asia Psychotropic Prescription Patterns for Antidepressants (REAP-AD).

Method: A cross-sectional survey of antidepressant prescription patterns was conducted from 2022 to 2023 in 11 countries in Asia, including China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand. Demographics, clinical questionnaires, and prescribing medication information were collected through a unified data form using a web-based key-in system with a convenience sampling method.

Results: A total of 4,587 patients were enrolled. The most common diagnosis was Major Depression (F32, F33, 57.7%), followed by Anxiety-Related Disorders (F40, F41, 12.1%), Schizophrenia (F20, 5.5%), Bipolar Disorder (F31, 5.1%), Dysthymic Disorder (F34, 4.1%), Substance Use Disorder (F1x, 2.5%), Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (F42, 2.4%), Adjustment Disorders (F43, 2.2%), Organic Mental Disorder (F0x, 2.2%), Schizoaffective Disorder (F25, 1.3%), and Others (5.0%). The individual diagnostic rates varied significantly among countries. Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors are the most commonly used antidepressants overall.

Conclusion: Antidepressants are widely utilized for symptomatic treatment beyond major

depression and anxiety-related disorders. The variation in diagnostic distribution may be attributed to several factors: the diverse training backgrounds of psychiatrists, the availability and cost of medications, patient characteristics, and the local healthcare reimbursement systems in each country. Future research should explore the clinical outcomes of such diverse usage to better inform healthcare practices and policies.